The following are its main characters :—Dorsal fin absent. Eyes rudimentary. Pectoral fins large and truncated at the **extremity.**
Teeth, about twenty-nine in each half of each jaw. Scapula with the acroniion coinciding **with** its anterior edge. Skull with enormous maxillary crests, and **with** the palatines entirely concealed by the **pterygoids.** The length of the above definition will serve to indicate how **anomalous in many** particulars is the structure of this " Dolphin/'

There **is** apparently but one species, *P. gnngetica^* **the " Susu."** The Indian vernacular name is derived **from** the sound that the animal makes when spouting. It is an inhabitant of the Ganges and the Indus, together with their tributaries, and ascends very high up its streams. It is also thought to "be purely fluviatile and never to desert the rivers for the sea. ***JPlatanista*** lives chiefly by grubbing: in the mud for prawns and **fish.** Grains of rice **have** also been found **in** the **stomach, but** this would seem to be accidental. The long snout of the Susu has been **compared to tli**-2 long snout of the **G-harial,** a native of **the same** region. This Whale grows |*o* a length of over 9 feet, but this length is exceptional. Its **anatomy** has been elaborately described by Dr. Anderson.[1]

The next genus, *Inia,* is thus to be characterised :—Dorsal fin rudimentary ; pectorals large and ovate. Teeth, as many as thirty-two on each side, often with an additional tubercle. Skull without large maxillary crests; palatines not hidden by pterygoids^ but divided by **vomer. The** vertebrae of this genus are few in number, only forty-one in **all,** which are thus distributed : C 7, D 13, I* 3, Ca 18. The peculiarities of the vertebral **column** are several. In the first place, as has been **mentioned** in the definition of the **family,** all the cervicals are separate and individually of some length. Secondly 9 the axis has a better trace of an odontoid process than, in any other Whale except *Platanista,* where it is even more obvious. The lumbar region is remarkable on account of its restriction to three vertebrae. The sternum, by what we must **regard** as convergence, is somewhat

like that **of the** Whalebone whales. It consists of one piece only, **of a roughly-oval form,** to which apparently only two pairs of **(cartilaginous)** sternal ribs are attached. In the fore-limb the **proportions between the** humerus and the radius are more like

[1] ***Anatomical*** *Jtesearchese* **JVwnati** *Mep.* 1878, p. 417.